

1608/5900

A N
A D D R E S S
F R O M T H E
F R E E E L E C T O R S
O F T H E
P R O --- N C E o f U L --- E R,
T O
ANTHONY MALONE, Esq;
The R I G H T H O N O U R A B L E
THOMAS CARTER, &c.
A N D
BELLNGHAM BOYLE, Esqrs.

W H E R E I N

Their Dislocations, the Distribution of Pensions and Places, Corruption in P—t and at Elections, influenc'd Sh—ffs, Invasions on the Liberties of the People, Power of High Priests, &c. are duly considered.

With a General Review of Two Hundred and Sixty Six *I—r—b* Places, Offices, and Employments, their Uses and Applications in a Cor—pt Go—nt.

A Dissertation on the Emperor *Caligula's* Horse, whom he made his Prime Minister, &c.

A N D

Mr. Wentworth's SPEECH in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, in order to shew the Freedom of Speech in that glorious Parliament. Taken from *Fog's Journal*, June 14th, No. 345.

To which is Added,

A clear and reasonable Answer to that disingenuous Pamphlet call'd, Considerations on the late Bill, for Payment of the Remainder of the National Debt.

L O N D O N :

Printed at the Sign of the *Irish Ram*, butting Corruption with his Patriot Horns, M DCC LIV.

1608/5900



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ADDRESS, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM come to congratulate you, upon the late Honour you have received, and tho' I have no Gentleman-Usher to introduce me to you, but a common News-boy, I hope to be graciously received; for be assured, no one has visited you upon this glorious occasion, can have a greater Love and Respect for you, nor an higher Opinion of your Patriot Worth.

WHAT would be one Time the greatest Infelicity, another Time becomes the greatest Honour and Happiness. If under a righteous A—n you were dislocated, it would be the greatest Dishonour.

BUT for your Comfort, Gentlemen, you have been turn'd out of your Employments, for your steady Attach-
ment to the Interest of your Country, which if you should by any Means decline, you would not merit Honour upon Earth, nor a Place in Heaven, where few modern C---rs will be found. To apply Public Money to the Corrup-

tion of M---m---b---rs, Conſti---nts and Sh---ffs, is a Practice as abominable, as frequent, and to promote the * Clergy for their Interest at Elections, shews the Author of the Bull *Unigenitus* by Transmigration is doing wicked Penance in STONE.

ALMOS T all the loyal Protestant Subjects of this K-g-m, are dissatisfied with the Measures of the present A—n, and as all good Mem—rs should vote according to the Senti—ments of their Conſt---nts, those who voted for the M—ey B—lls, could not be good Mem--rs, nor fit Repre—sentatives for a Free-Country.

THE Corruption at Elections is very apparent in the W-x-d Affair, and is too well known to be recounted here. Before the Disgrace to the C---h---ch A—n and the Army, thoſe Practices were not in Use, they have imported foreign Imperfections in the Land, and to uſe the Printers Phrase, *God ſend they don't put us out of Register*. An Inquiry into the Conduct of a bad M—r is the Criterion of public Virtue, and may like Ithuriel's Spear, detect a Devil, but this is a Privilege we can't hope for, till the Nation becomes dilirious, and censures an innocent Mn—r, then indeed, he will himſelf be fond of displaying the Brightness of Truth by a Submission to an Inquiry into his Conduct and A—n.

THE Patriots of this Kingdom ſhould be more active now than ever, when they ſee the Root of their Conſtitution wounded thro' the Sides of the glorious Sons of Liberty,

LET not a STUPOR feize the Friends of Ireland; let not their Resolutions be languid, nor their Conduct paſſive or despicable; let them love his M—y, ſupport his Government, and protect the Liberties of their Country.

To ſecure his M—y the Affections of his Peple, the A—n ſhould be ſupported by the Spirit and Inclinations of his Patriot Sub—ts, for whenever he stands in need of Lab Loyalty and Bravery, they will appear in none ſo eminent, as in the Protestant Patriots of Ireland.

We would therefore heartily recommend, a ſerious and impartial Inquiry into the Conduct of the Triumvirate Junto. There is a wide Difference between impeaching a M—n—y and praying an Inquiry. The former muſt be

Dr. C—p—e.



be supported by a Proof of particular Crimes, but the latter requires no Proof, because every Design of an Enquiry is to find out particular Facts and Proofs.

PEOPLE under C—t Influence, seldom converse with Patriots, and therefore remain in a voluntary State of Ignorance in Point of the true Interest of the Nation, and let their Leaders and Creators do what they will, they follow and applaud their Conduct.

IF the universal Voice of the People, is loud against the Conduct of our G—rs, such as they are, the Motion of an Inquiry into their Conduct then, should be put, without any particular Charge, since this has been the Foundation of almost all Parliamentary Inquiries. When the Voice of the H—e of C—ns differs from the Voice and Opinions of the People in general, the State must be disordered, and tho' it is easier to find Fault, than to mend a Fault in G—t, it is impossible to mend the latter, till we search into the Bottom, and discover from whom, or from what Motives the Corruption and Venality so apparent, arose, and while out of fifty six Placemen, forty of them vote against their Country, and the remaining sixteen to be turned out, for not doing so; certainly those Places may be look'd upon as dangerous Utensils to the Liberties of the Nation.

IF we consider the Number of Places in the power of the C—t, it is most surprizing how we preferv'd our Liberties to this period of Time. We have three, or may have more L—ds Ju—es, and those may be employ'd, who have no Justice, nor Love for their Country.

A M—n—r can create three Arch B—ps, tho' the Devil was to be the first, he can create nine J—d—g—es, tho' they were all snarling Yorkshire Tikes. He can make a Commander in C—f, and thirteen Generals, he can make a Muster Master-General, and six Deputies. He can make an Adjutant, Physician and Surgeon G—I. He can make a great Number of Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors, &c. whether they are Countrymen, or Soldiers. He can make a Master of the Ordnance, and ten Places under him. He can make seven Commissioners in the Revenue, and seventy seven good places under them, places, that no Patriot dare venture to put his Foot in.

He can make fifteen Governors in different parts of the Kingdom, whether they can govern themselves, their Wives, or their Voices.

He can make eighteen R-t R-d B-ps, and not a BERKLY, SING or MAUL among them. He can make as many Deans, tho' they were as venal, and loved a Whore and a Bottle as well as Doctor *Hope*. In a Word, there are two hundred and sixty six good Places in the Disposal of the C-t in this K-g-m, and a corrupt M-n-r in Office twenty Years, could make a great party against the Liberties of a Country ; and admit; that all these were Members of P-t, what a swinging Majority the Court would have, when out of fifty six Placemen, only sixteen were Patriots ; and whenever a P-t is composed of a Majority of Placemen, farewell Liberty and Ir-d.

We are told, that the Emperor CALIGULA made his Horse Prime Minister, and if a Go-t is to be supported by Corruption, any Beast may serve for a M-n-r.

THE Virtues of this Horse far outshone some M-r-s, particularly * * * * He gave himself no tyrannical Airs, he did not ingross the power of Preferments and Employments ; he did not displace Virtue Patriotism an Abilities, and substitute Hypocrisy and Design ; he did not presume to dictate to the Senate, threaten the Subjects, sign his Name to a Lie, give it out of his own Hand, and declare it to the Nation ; he did not beg a Truce to strengthen an Enemy to the Nation ; he did not affirm black was white, nor gather all the Knaves in the Pack at his Levee ; he was not insolent to Patriots, and subservient to the Enemies of his Country ; he did not flatter, nor was he flattered ; he was not bribed, nor did he bribe ; he did not confiscate the publick Money, nor offer to lay his Thumb on the Residue ; he did not impoverish the Nation by granting Places and Pensions never granted before ; he did not prefer any of the Family of *Sodom or Gomorrah*, to the M-n-try of the C-h ; he did not make his vicious ungovernable Colt, his Governor and Director ; he did not give cause of public Complaint ; nor did he bully when he was complained of ; he did not screen himself under the Wings of Power, when he could not justify his Conduct ; he did not protect Fraud,

Fraud,

Fraud, nor share in the Corruption ; he was not frighten'd at the Fall of Extortion, lest his Corruption should be made manifest ; he did not endeavour to ruin a Complainant, and distress his Country ; he did not divide the Nation, nor set Father against Son ; he did not play Brag, when he should five the Game ; he had not more Rancour than Sense, nor more Vanity than Wisdom ; he had not a lying Son, nor the Son of an Userer in his Family ; his Wife was chaste, and of his own chusing, hot thrust down his Throat ; he was an Honour to his high Station, and belov'd by the People, as well as the Emperor ; he was a Friend to his King, and a Father to his Country ; he was content with the honest Appointments of his Place, and would undertake a Jobb for no Man upon Earth ; he was a good Patriot and an honest Courtier ; he did not make a Faction in the Nation, at the Expence of the Nation ; he put no Power in the Hands of the Clergy, nor Confidence in an High Priest ; he did not make his Son Commander in Chief of a corrupt Party ; he did not make his Chaplain the *Moses* of the Land, nor the Chaplain's Cup-bearer the Chaplain's Wife ; he was not a Blush to his Royal Master, nor the universal Hatred of the People ; he was temperate, and treated none but those who could not treat themselves ; he put no Man's Money in his Pocket, but his own ; he preferred none but the Natives ; he nor his Son, nor his Chaplain, nor his Chaplain's Wife, were not ashamed to walk or ride thro' the Streets, or go to the Theatre, and when they did, they were not hissed, groaned, or loaded with the Imprecations of an injured, insulted, and abused Populace ; when he was in a private Capacity, he lived upon his own Corn, and never stole a Grain from his Neighbour, nor took any Man's Employment from him for being a Friend to his County ; he was an able, wise, virtuous, good,

~~Mr.~~

Now, Gentlemen, make no Comparisons for your Ears, no Applications ; there is no Joke like a true Joke, and without any Joke.

Who would not wish our Min—r were He.—

We conclude, GENTLEMEN,

Your most grateful,
and sincerely devoted Friends,
and humble Servants,

The Free Electors of the Pro—ce of Ul—ster.

FOG'

FOG's JOURNAL,

JUNE 14, No. 345.

In Order to shew the Freedom of Speech that
was us'd in Parliament, in Q. Elizabeth's
Reign, Fog gives us the following SPEECH
of Mr. Wentworth.

FOG's JOURNAL,

Jane 14, No. 345.

Mr. SPEAKER,
 I Will discharge my Duty to God, my Prince and my Country. Certain it is, none is without Fault, no not our noble Queen, sith that her Majesty hath committed great Faults, yea dangerous Faults, to her self, and to the Realm. Love void of Dissimulation will not suffer me to hide them from her Majesty's Peril, but to utter them to her Safety. And these they are; it is a dangerous Thing in a Prince to oppose and bend herself, against his or her Nobility and People, yea against a most faithful and loving Nobility and People; and how could any Prince more unkindly treat, abuse, or oppose herself against her Nobility and People, than her Majesty did the last Parliament? Was not one Cause of calling it to oppose traitorous Perils to her Person? Did not her Majesty send unto us two Bills, willing us to make Choice of that we liked best for her Safety, and therefore make a Law, promising her Royal Consent thereunto? And did we not first chuse the one, and her Majesty refused it, yielding no Reason, nay rather yielding Reason why she ought to have consented to it; yet did we nevertheless receive the other, and agreed

agreed to make a Law of it, did not her Majesty, in the End, refuse all our Travels ? And did not we her Majesty's faithful Nobility, and Subjects, plainly decipher our selves unto her Majesty, and to our Enemies, and hath not her Majesty left us to their open Revenge ? Is this a just Recompence for our faithful Dealings ? The Heathens do require good for good, then how much more is to be expected in a Christian Prince ! And will not this her Majesty's Handling, think you, Mr. Speaker, make cold Dealing in any of her Subjects towards her again ? I fear it will, and hath it not caused many already, think you, to seek a Salve for the Head they have broken ? I fear it hath, and many more will do the like, if it be not prevented in Time ; and hath it not rejoiced the hollow Hearts of traiterous Subjects ? No doubt it hath, and I pray God to endue her Majesty with such Wisdom for the future, that she may discern faithful Advice, from flattering, sugar'd, traiterous Speeches, and to send her a yielding Heart unto sound Counsel, that Will may not stand for Reason ; then her Majesty will stand when her Enemies are fallen ; for no Estate can stand long, where the Prince will not be governed by good Advice. And I doubt not but some of her Majesty's Counsel have dealt plainly and faithfully with her ; if any have, let it be a sure Token for her Majesty to know them for approved Subjects ; and whoever they be, that did persuade her Majesty so unkindly to abuse and oppose herself against her Nobility and People, or praise her for so doing, let it be a sure Token to her to know them for Traitors and Underminers, and to remove them out of her Presence and Favour ; for the more cunning they are, the more dangerous are they to her Majesty.

BUT was this all ? No, for God would not vouchsafe that his Spirit should that Session descend upon our Bishops. I have heard of old Parliament-men, that the Banishment of the Pope and Popery had their Beginning from this House, and not from the Bishops ; and I have heard that few Laws for Religion had their Beginning from them ; and I do surely think, before God I speak it, that the Bishops were the Cause of that doleful Message, and I will shew you what moveth me so to think. I was among others sent, the last Sessions, unto the Archbishop of Canterbury,

terbury, upon the Articles of Religion, that then passed this House ; he asked me why we did put out of the Book the Articles for the Homilies, the consecrating of Bishops, and such-like ? Surely, said I, because we were so occupied in other Matters, we had not Time to examine how they agreed with the Word of God. What, said he, surely you will refer yourself to us therein ? No, said I, *by the Faith I bear to God, we will pass nothig before we understand what it is, for that were to make you Popes ; make you Popes, who list, said I, we will make you none.* Sure, Mr. Speaker, the Speech seem'd to me to be a Pope-like Speech, and I fear lest our Bishops do attribute this Saying to themselves, *papa non potest errare* ; for otherwise they would reform things amiss, and not spurn against those that do. But I can tell them News, they do but kick against the Prick, for undoubtedly they both have and do err : for God will reveal his Truth, maugre the Hearts of them and all his Enemies, for Truth is great, and will prevail, and it is an Error to say the Truth is only tied to them ; for the Scripture saith, *Seek the Kingdom of God and Righteousness thereof, and these Things (meaning temporal) shall be given to you.*

These Words were not spoken only to Bishops, but to all ; and the Writ that we are call'd up by, is to deal in Matters of Religion, so that our Commission both from God and our Prince is to deal in God's Causes ; therefore the receiving such Messages in good Part must offend God ; and is a Breach of the Liberties of this Honourable Counsel ; for it is not the same Thing to say, Sirs, you shall not deal in such Matters, and so as good to have Fools and Flatterers in this House, as Men of Wisdom, and upright Hearts.

WELL, *he that hath an Office, saith St. Paul, let him wait on his Office.* It is a special part of our Office, Mr. Speaker, to maintain Freedom of Consultation, and Freedom of Speech in this House : for by this good Laws are made. St. Paul saith again, *Hate that which is evil, cleave unto that which is good.* Then I advise you all here present, to hate all Tale-bearers, Messengers, or any other Thing that infringes the Liberty of this great Counsel ; yea, hate them [as venomous, and Poison unto our Common-wealth ;

wealth ; for we are incorporated into this Place to serve God and the Realm of *England*, not to be *Time-servers, Humour-feeders, and Cancers*, that pierce the Bone ; or as Flatterers, that would beguile the World, but worthy to be condemned both of God and Man.

LET us shew ourselves endued with a Wisdom that bringeth forth good Works, and I wish it to break forth, not only in hating the Enemies before named, but in openly reproving them as Enemies to their Prince and Country ; therefore I wold have none spared, whatever he be, for the higher Place he hath, the more Harm he may do ; therefore if such will not *eschew Offences, the higher I wish him hang'd.*

I speak this in Charity, Mr. Speaker, for it is better that one should *be hang'd, than this noble Realm be destroyed.* Well, I pray God to forgive all the Enemies of our State, and to forgive us for holding our Peace, when an Injury has been offered to this honourable Assembly ; I hope from henceforward we shall shew ourselves neither Dastards nor Bastards therein, but as rightly begotten Children of the State, we may boldly reprove all Enemies of the Prince, and of the Realm ; for these are the Marks we ought only in this Place to shoot at.

I AM thus earnest, I take God to witness, out of Duty to my Prince, and Love to the Commonwealth, and also for the Advancement of Justice ; for Justice (saith an ancient Father) is the Guard of Man's Life, for by it Cities, Kingdoms, and Empires be governed, the which taken away, the Society of Man cannot long endure ; and King Solomon saith, *He that sitteth in the Throne of Judgment, and looketh well about him, chaseth away all Evil* ; in which State I heartily pray that our noble Queen may hereafter be vigilant and watchful, for surely great Faults were committed in the last Parliament, at which some faithful Hearts received much Displeasure.

Now there was another great Fault committed by some of this House, which I should much desire they would leave off. I have seen some Men *fit in an evil Matter*, against which they had most vehemently spoke. I mused at it, and ask'd what it meant, for I do think it a shameful Thing for a Man to serve his Prince and Conn-

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try with his Tongue only, and not with his Heart and his Body. I was answered, that it was a new Policy with some Men in this House, to mark well how some of the better Sort of the same behaved themselves, and either to sit or rise as they did. This shameful Policy I should wish to see banished this House, and would have grafted instead thereof either to sit or rise, as the Weight of the Matter giveth Cause : God disliketh these *two-fac'd Gentlemen*, and here be many Eyes that will to their great Shame behold *their double Dealing that use it.*

THUS I have holden you long with my rude Speech, the which since it tendeth wholly to the Safety of our honourable Sovereign, the Defence of this noble Isle of *England*, and the maintaining the Liberties of this great and honourable Counsel, my humble and hearty Suit unto you all is, to accept my good Will, and that this I have spoken out of great Zeal unto my Prince and Country, may not be buried in the Pit of Oblivion, and so no good come tereof.

